

PINEAPPLES ON THE BIG ISLAND

prospects for Cannery Season
--Increase Along the Line.

HILO, June 24.—Last year, according to Adam Lindsay, the Hilo cannery handled some 300 tons of fruit with an output of more than 9000 cases.

Some of the fruit came from Sam Woods, in Kohala, in 1908, but for the coming season he has about 250 tons of his own fruit, nearly as much as was handled altogether last year. The average price paid for pines in 1908 was \$23 cash. But since then the slump in the market has occurred which resulted in the big advertising campaign by the packers, thus reviving the demand and slightly stimulating the price.

But this year there are 800 tons of fruit in sight, meaning an output of 25,000 cases for the local cannery and testing its capacity for day and night work. This is the summer crop alone, now in sight and ripening rapidly with the recent warm weather that has been experienced. Last year the Hilo Fruit Company, the packers, were financed by the First Bank of Hilo. This year there has been an offer to buy a controlling interest in the local cannery, but holders of stock ask par.

General News Items.

The question of the appointment of trustees or directors for the Hilo Hospital is likely to be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors. Heretofore they have been appointed by the Governor and inquiry will be made as to whether that power continues after June 30.

Jack Guard is home for the holidays. It is rumored that Jack has an opportunity to become a Honolulu banker.

Miss Scott, the Misses Shipman and Miss Edna Curtis are back from Puna-hon.

Miss Edith Smith, daughter of Editor Walter G. Smith, arrived yesterday to visit with the Misses Moir at Onomea during vacation.

Mr. Frank Richmond, principal of the High School, will spend part of his vacation on Kauai with Dr. Osmer.

Isaac Erickson, the Hilo contractor, has gone to Kukuhihale to construct a flume 7000 feet long, 7 feet wide and 5 feet deep for the Hamakua Ditch Company. This work will occupy a period of six months.

A Japanese, who was enjoying the luxury of a shave at one of the Hamakua ditch camps, a few days ago, was suddenly slashed with a cane knife right down the center of his face by a fellow countryman.

Julian Monsarrat arrived in Hilo on Tuesday evening from Kapapala ranch, and intends to leave for home this morning. He complains of drouth on the other side of the island and says that pasture conditions are as bad as they have ever been within the past two years.

Governor Frear is, in the opinion of Julian Monsarrat, a pretty good traveler after doing fifteen hours on the slopes of Mauna Loa on his first day in the saddle, and eleven hours on the second day. The Governor explained that anybody who had occupied the executive office as long as he had, would be the possessor of a pretty tough skin.

Sheriff Sam Pua has reapportioned all the jailers who have applied to him for reapportionment under the Session Laws of 1909, and their commissions have been sent out dating from July 1 next. There is only one jailer on this island who, up to date, has not applied for reapportionment.

James Sisson, on behalf of the Hilo railroad, has been taking record of the assessed valuation of the property through which the Hakalau extension will run, beginning with the properties of Luther Severance and E. E. Richards and on to Honolulu gulch.

Manager Austin, of Peacock & Co., has handed to the County Clerk a letter from the firm's attorney C. W. Ashford, in which the latter gives notice that full rent will be expected for the offices occupied by the county until the expiration of the current biennial period on December 31, 1910, in accordance with the terms of the lease with Peacock & Co. as interpreted by their attorney.

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, C. H. Kluegel, informs the Board of Supervisors that it has been reported to him that some of the electric lights in Hilo interfere with navigation, and he asks that the necessary changes be made, stating that Pilot F. Mosher will give the board his views. This probably refers to the Gaiety theater light which was recently changed at the suggestion of A. Richley of the lighthouse service.

Mrs. C. R. Buckland, Misses Hazel and Vivian Buckland, Miss Mary Lucas and another friend of the Misses Buckland will arrive in Hilo June 30, and will spend several months at the Buckland residence at Puna.

Superintendent Filler of the Hilo Railroad announces that the bridges and rails for the Hakalau extensions have

SHOW RIOTERS ATTACKED MAN

(Continued from Page One.)

Q. What then happened?
A. As he started out of the crowd and ran up the hill—he had to run up the hill—Officer Wills and I started down to intercept him, but he was closer to the Japanese carrying the bundles than we were and arrived there first. Then we grabbed him and pulling him had to pull him off the man, and in doing so he turned around and tore my shirt and undershirt and ripped me down this way, and then the crowd closed in on us, surrounded us.

Q. How large a crowd was it then?
A. Well, I should judge between two and three hundred. It is pretty hard to estimate them; the road was full of them there.

Q. What did the crowd do while this was happening—that is, when this man started forward that you have identified among the defendants and you and Wills started to intercept him; what did the crowd do?
A. The crowd closed right in on us, followed us right up, as soon as we got hold of the prisoner they followed right up and surrounded us.

Q. What then happened?
A. I then suggested to the officer that we back down to one side of the road so as to get our backs up against something. We attempted to do it, but were surrounded and could not force our way back through the crowd; the Japanese were hollering and making a great deal of noise and attempted to rush us, closed in on us, and as they did so Mr. Wills drew his revolver and fired a shot in the air. As he fired in the air I pulled my revolver at the same time and swung it around and they jumped back when we pulled our guns. Then one of them jumped up to me. He says: "I no afraid; shoot, shoot me, I no care, suppose I make [dead]; plenty more Japanese stop."

Q. Where is that man?
A. He is here. He is the second man from the end there.

Q. Please state again just what this man said who has been identified now.
A. He rushed up to me and he says: "Shoot, shoot, I no care; I no afraid gun, suppose I make [dead]; plenty more Japanese stop."

Q. How close did he come up to you at that time?
A. About two feet from me.

Q. Where with reference to you?
A. Directly in front of me. He came up to me like that and held his open and said "shoot, shoot."

Q. I was holding the prisoner here around the neck in one hand and had the gun in the other pointing it swinging it around.
Q. What was his appearance at that time?
A. Well he was very much excited, very much worked up.

Q. What then happened?
A. Well the thing looked so serious that I called—I saw on the outskirts of the crowd a little above one of our employes of the plantation, a white man. I called to him to go up and notify Mr. Bull that we were in trouble.

Q. Who was this white employee that you sung out to?
A. His name is Wholers, a sugar clerk.

Q. What happened then?
A. Well he disappeared and then a few minutes after he left us the two Spillners came down there on horseback.

Q. They came down on horseback?
A. They came down on horseback and started in to work their horses into the crowd and hollered to the men to stand back, stand back; and as they did so they were met with a shower of rocks and sticks were thrown at them and the Japs yelled at them with a roaring sound and chased them up the street away from us.

Q. From whom did these showers of stones come?
A. Came from the crowd, I could not say who threw them.

The witness then related how he, Wills and the prisoner were forced into the house of the Higher Wage Association and held there by superior numbers. He identified some of the defendants as among those in the house. Outside the crowd was yelling.

Q. Now what happened inside the room?
A. Why, one of the Japanese said to me, says he, to me, "Let this prisoner go, suppose you let him go you can go all right."

Q. Who said that to you?
A. This second man from the end.

Q. Mr. Miuchi?
A. Yes.

Q. What did you say in response to that?
A. I referred him to my superior officer Mr. Wills. I said, "You speak to him."

Q. Do you know whether he spoke to him?
A. He did.

Q. You know what the answer was?
A. Mr. Wills said, "No, I will not let him go, I cannot let him go, I have got to take him to my boss."

Q. What else was said there?
A. Why there was another Japanese that spoke to Mr. Wills, asked him, says, "You Honolulu policeman?" Mr. Wills said, "Yes." "More better you go back, suppose you no go back you make."

Q. Do you recognize that Japanese?
A. He is not here.

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been ordered, and that the work of construction will begin from Hilo within a few weeks.

Opening Land in Kau.

As a result of the visit of Governor Frear and Land Commissioner Pratt to the district of Kau the work of opening up a tract of land near Waiohoni for settlement has begun. Sam Kauha, the license inspector, reports that Mr. Wright of the Territorial Survey Department is now on the ground, and is working on cutting up the tract into the lots as designated by the officials mentioned.

Q. Do you know his name?
A. Hata.

Seville then identified others of the defendants as present after the police officers had ordered them to disperse. He told of attempts made by Wills to get out and telephone to the Sheriff, and the refusal of the Japanese to let him go, telling him that there would be pikia if he made further attempts. Then, after being held for half an hour, help came.

Cross-Examination.

On cross-examination, Mr. Lightfoot failed in shaking any of the testimony, although putting the witness through a stiff lot of questions. He apparently desired to show that there had been no danger to the witness and that the witness was not even frightened. Along this line the testimony ran:

Q. Well were you or were you not terrified upon the occasion of these Japanese?
A. Well I was in fear of the chance of our losing our lives over it, that if we found it necessary to start in shooting if we had not kept cool headed when I had occasion to use the revolver, I imagine that they would have made an end of us—of me.

Q. You were afraid that if you had not had your revolver that there would have been an end to you, is that it?
A. No, I said that if I had had to use the revolver on them, if I had to have shot any of them, the chances are that the balance of them, after I had used up the cartridges that I had,

Q. Would have killed you?
A. Would have promptly stamped us to death.

The last matter touched upon was the fact that the Japanese alleged rioters, although in overpowering numbers, did not succeed in rescuing the prisoner.

Lightfoot asked: "Now, then, Mr. Seville, with all these hundreds of people there, don't you think that they could have taken that one man from you if they had desired?"

A. Well, they would have taken him dead if they had.

Q. Well, don't you think they could have taken him dead?
A. Possibly. After we got in the building I don't know, a couple of cool men with a couple of revolvers can stand off a pretty good mob sometimes.

Q. But before you got in the building, they could have taken him, couldn't they?
A. Oh, it is possible, of course.

Q. And they really didn't try very hard to take him, did they?
A. Well, they didn't club us, no.

Q. And they didn't use any other violent means to take him?
A. They didn't lay their hands on me.

Q. They didn't lay their hands on you?
A. They didn't lay their hands on me, I warned them to keep their hands off, that I would shoot the first man that attacked me.

MARINE

Vessels Due This Week.

The week will not be altogether lively from a marine point of view, as but two mail steamers are due to arrive from the Coast. The Manchuria is due on Wednesday and the Alameda on Friday morning. The Hyades, of the Matson line, may arrive tomorrow from Seattle, and the Massachusetts on Wednesday from the same port. The Lurline may sail for San Francisco about Friday or Saturday, and this will be the first opportunity to despatch mail for the mainland.

Warships Attract.

The two warships of the Japanese squadron and the United States cruiser St. Louis are just now the center of attraction on the front. Yesterday afternoon both Japanese vessels were open for inspection to the general public. Japanese swarmed over the vessels eager to get a glimpse of the interior of the two former Russian ships, prizes of the war between Japan and Russia. A large number of the cadets and men were given shore leave yesterday. The men broke into detachments generally with a petty officer assigned to each squad. Some of the men of the St. Louis also had shore liberty. Today they commence taking in a thousand tons of coal, and an effort will be made to break the record of the cruiser Milwaukee. As soon as coaling is finished liberty will be granted the men. When the St. Louis arrived Saturday, vendors did a huge business with the blue-jackets. It was the first experience of many of the men with tropical fruits, and they fairly gorged themselves with bananas, pineapples and mangoes.

Shipping Notes.

The W. G. Hall brought 5888 bags of K. P. sugar from Koloa yesterday. The Iwalani brought from Kiholo yesterday 5000 bags of Kohala sugar, 20 head of cattle and 20 calves. The Iwalani was delayed at Mahukona by rain squalls.

The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia is due to sail today from Yokohama for Honolulu en route to San Francisco. The waiting list here is quite large for cabin passage.

Freight arriving on the Mikahala from Molokai and Maui ports included 1800 bags of sugar from Olowalu, 50 head of cattle, 12 hogs, 134 sacks potatoes, 12 crates chickens.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable, to be troubled with pains in the stomach, and there is no need of it, for a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will lay the pain. Try it once and be convinced. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TRENT TRUST CO., Ltd.

Three deal Homes To Let

Would you like to own a really fine suburban home in Honolulu, one with a beautiful view of mountain, sky and sea; one that has all modern improvements—city water—electric lights—telephone—modern plumbing and other conveniences? We have two such places. One is at Pacific Heights and commands a view from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor, and the sea and the Waianae mountains beyond. The entire city and harbor from this home appear as if spread out at your feet. The house is two stories high, has four bedrooms and is surrounded by nearly an acre of level land. \$7500 will buy this splendid property.

In Manoa Valley is an equally desirable property with large grounds and a commodious four bedroom house. \$8000 will purchase the place.

Not in the suburbs, but in the city itself, on the higher slopes of Punchbowl is a property worthy the attention of any one desiring to own a winter home in Honolulu. Modern Improvements, of course; appointments are perfect; view of surrounding country, city and sea superb. If purchased by parties desiring simply to occupy it during a portion of the year the place could be rented for remaining portion of time at \$50 or more per month. \$6500 is the price of this property.

TRENT TRUST CO., Ltd.

BELIEF OF SOME THAT THE TARIFF BILL MAY BE VETOED

(Continued From Page One.)

senior Republicans, was under way. In spite of the repeated victories of the Finance Committee, the ways of tariff legislation are very hard. Many oldsters in Senate and House are shaking their heads and recalling their predictions that a new bill could not be made without jarring the very foundations of the Republican party. To be sure the Democrats are not in any particularly enviable light with reference to revision, but the country all-ways places responsibility on the party in power and the Republicans have to bear the brunt of the tariff criticism.

The income tax provision has been most troublesome of all. It has yet to be voted upon in some form. The substitute provision for an excise tax upon the dividends or the earnings of corporations is just now in favor once more because President Taft has brought it to the front again. But there were some Senators, who have rendezvoused with the Macedonian phalanx on other matters and who will feel compelled to break away on the income tax. That has caused the leaders a vast amount of worry, so that they have been on the point of appealing to President Taft to send for Senators and ask them to desist.

The President is loth to enter upon such a course, which is contrary to the policy he laid down for his own guidance when the extra session of Congress convened. He may have to yield before the last word is said on the tariff bill. If the plight of his party in the Senate becomes such as to warrant it, the leaders could with good grace insist that he help them to carry through the provision which he had himself favored originally.

The stress and strain of the situation is becoming politically very wearisome. Good party men will be glad when the bill has been passed and the extra session of Congress adjourned. Nothing in the way of legislation so arouses the country as a tariff bill, and at best, the enactment of a new tariff displeases a great number of people.

If Western progressivism is destined to win or even to have decisive influence in Republican councils, there will be a big trial of title to leadership one of these days. Signs appear that such a trial is approaching in the Senate, where the tariff debate is dragging its weary way along. The outcome of the trial may determine the selection of a President before a considerable number of years have rolled around. The lowering figures among the Senate progressives are young men. Cummings of Iowa, who has rapidly been forcing some recognition of his leadership, is the oldest—59. Dooliver is 51; Bristow, 48; Beveridge, 47; Borah, 44, and La Follette, 54. All, however, are old in political experience and in political campaigning, as the very fact of their presence in the Senate demonstrates to a degree.

Senator Aldrich, more in derision than by way of compliment, addressed Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, the other day as the leader of the Republican insurgent forces. The Westerners refuse to accept him in that role, although his readiness in debate and his ten years of service, in which he is the senior of all insurgents, give him additional standing in their factional deliberations. Thus far they have had no real leader, but out of their numerous plans which have been brought forward more frequently during the extra session than ever before, they are realizing their entity as a group and are necessity for closer organization.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who spoke with some pride in a retort during recent debate because Repub-

lican Senators cooperating with him were now nine or ten, was the pioneer insurgent in the upper legislative branch. The mantle of the insurgent leadership has fallen upon him to a degree, although there again, one could hardly say that the other insurgents are any more disposed to follow him than they are to follow Senator Beveridge.

If the elections next year in the West result favorably for the progressives, they may find themselves sufficiently numerous in the Senate to hold the balance of power. They are now ten or twelve. When they are sixteen or seventeen—if they ever grow to that strength—there can be no question about their potency in shaping legislation. They have gained strength and they have also lost strength at the extra session. Bristow and Crawford were recruits, taking the seats of recognized conservatives. But Crawford and his South Dakota colleague, Gamble, appear to have gone over to Senator Crane's Macedonian phalanx and the progressives are whispering their ears also about Senator Borah. At least all three of these erstwhile progressive have opened book accounts with the Finance Committee, to borrow a phrase which Senator Hale used not long ago of Senator Beveridge, voting part of the time with the committee and part of the time against the committee.

Senator Cummins and Senator La Follette have asserted themselves much toward establishing a leadership over the little band. They have hit hard and deliberately in debate and have persisted. It would probably be conceded that they stand forth as the two most prominent Republican reformers inside the Senate. Cummins is not as strong a debater as Dooliver, is not gifted with the same torrential eloquence, but he has qualities of mind that have commended him to the Senate generally, is a good mixer in the Republican cloakroom—a quality not to be overlooked—and thus far has commanded the respect of his opponents without arousing their animosities. Senator La Follette, while as forceful in his crusades for reform legislation as any one, remains the most cordially hated man on either side of the chamber. This is not on account of any personal characteristics, but because of his unrestrained language in debate. He has voted with the Democrats very constantly ever since he entered the Senate—which would alone make him hated by the Republicans—and does not hesitate to speak in unmeasured denunciation of the Senate leaders of his own party.

The movement which these Senators have guided is not confined to tariff. Of course they have given revision downward great prominence in the Senate debates and emphasized it tremendously before the country. Probably they have already vitalized it as an issue in the congressional elections next year. But they will not subside when the tariff bill has been enacted into law. They have defined ideas about corporate and financial legislation with which the next session of Congress is expected to grapple. They will be fully equipped to harass the regular Republican organization when it comes to amending the Sherman anti-trust law and modifying the currency system after the Finance Commission has made report.

The House has a similar and very lively insurgent problem and at the session next winter history will be repeated. The dangers of an alliance between Democrats and Westerners will be ever before the Speaker. Once he is able to muster a majority for a measure, the Senate leaders will again

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Sunday, June 27, 1909.

THERMO.										WIND	
Year	Mean Therm.			Max.		Min.		Hour Rainfall		Direction:	
	Average	Range	Humidity	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Direction	Velocity
1900	80.00	82.72	77.40	74.50	76.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
1901	80.12	84.70	77.12	70.60	78.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	78.00	E	12
1902	80.05	83.78	76.00	75.80	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
1903	80.08	84.76	76.00	75.80	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
1904	80.05	81.71	76.13	70.40	78.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	78.00	NE	12
1905	80.00	83.78	76.00	69.90	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
1906	80.05	81.69	75.01	68.70	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	E	12
1907	80.00	80.73	76.01	69.80	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
1908	80.08	82.74	76.00	68.50	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
1909	80.03	81.71	76.00	70.80	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12
Ave	80.03	82.72	77.00	69.60	78.00	70.00	72.00	74.00	76.00	NE	12

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Day	Time	Mean Therm.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall	Humidity	Cloudiness	Direction	Ave Vel.
S	2	80.05	82.72	77.40	0.06	78	7	NE	8
M	12	80.12	84.70	77.12	0.07	74	7	E	10
T	22	80.05	83.78	76.00	0.17	78	4	NE	10
W	23	80.08	84.76	76.00	0.21	78	4	NE	10
T	24	80.04	81.71	76.13	0.31	74	4	NE	10
S	25	80.00	83.78	76.00	0.17	74	4	NE	9

* N.E. and E.

Note.—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	Time	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
June 27	1:13	1:16	5:31	5:45	5:21	6:46	1:47
T	29	1:48	1:05	6:11	6:07	5:22	6:46
W	30	2:45	2:00	6:48	6:51	5:22	6:46
T	1	3:06	2:14	7:25	7:31	5:22	6:46
F	2	3:27	2:24	8:00	8:11	5:22	6:46
S	3	4:15	2:32	8:41	8:45	5:22	6:46
S	4	4:54	2:46	9:25	9:25	5:22	6:46

Full moon July 3d at 1:46 a. m.
The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director.

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be confronted by a bi-party opposition. Its effect, of course, is demoralizing upon any political organization and inevitably becomes a handicap in a national election.